

DYNAMITE FOR BIG VIADUCT

ATTEMPT TO WRECK HOBOKEN STRUCTURE HOUSES CITY.

Many Lives Jeopardied and Homes Torn Up by Enemies of Open Shop Cause—One More in a Series of Attacks Upon Works Not Under Union Rule.

It would be hard to imagine a more cowardly piece of work than the dynamiting early yesterday morning of the \$350,000 viaduct between Hoboken and Jersey City Heights, which is nearing completion. Instead of seriously damaging the work of the structural contractors, which apparently was the purpose of the vandals, they succeeded in wrecking the homes of many poor families and destroying hundreds of dollars worth of private property. They touched off the explosive almost under the eaves of a tenement house, and the escape of the occupants under the shower of steel and stone was next to miraculous.

The McIntire-Marshall Contracting Company, which is doing the bridge work on the viaduct, has been the victim of previous attacks by dynamiters. It is an open shop concern, both at its home plant in Pittsburgh and on outside jobs, and has refused to allow union structural ironworkers to dictate whom it shall and whom it shall not employ.

It was only about a year ago that two explosions of dynamite and gunpowder wrecked the hoisting crane and engine of one of the company's pier construction plants on the North River waterfront. Before that a bridge which the company was building for the Lehigh Valley Railroad in East Buffalo was blown up.

The Hoboken explosion occurred at 3:15 o'clock in the morning. It only aroused all of West Hoboken but was heard by many in Jersey City and even across the river in Manhattan. All the windows in the neighborhood were broken and the plaster came rattling down for blocks around.

The three-story tenement at 358 Fourteenth street, faced the viaduct. A powerful charge had been touched off directly in front of this building with its sleeping occupants and not more than twenty-five feet away. The front of the house was perforated by flying bits of steel and concrete and the interior was all torn up.

Three families were living in this building. A piece of a girder weighing thirty or forty pounds was blown through the front wall into Frederick Pilgrim's flat on the ground floor. It tore through a piano, the wall behind the piano and finally landed against the head of Mrs. Pilgrim's bed, twisting the brass uprights.

The legs were blown off a bed in which Walter Pilgrim, a son, was sleeping. Somehow or other the bedclothes were lifted by a flying piece of steel and carried over against the wall. The feet of a young Pilgrim crawled out of the wreckage unharmed and later could scarcely believe his eyes when he found that his bedclothes were actually stuck to the wall. The bed, which had gone on through, having parted company with the bedclothes after it had jammed them into the wall.

The lower portion of steel pierced the front wall on the second floor, where August Young, his wife and their twelve-year-old son lived. The son's bed was practically shaken to pieces by the concussion. Mrs. Young's knee was badly cut by falling glass, but that was the only serious hurt suffered by those in the house.

The furniture on all three floors was completely wrecked in fact about the only things that the people in 358 had intact when they started to take an inventory were their knives and forks and spoons.

Hobokenites were thrown out of bed by the concussion three and four blocks away. The explosion was heard for half an hour after the explosion the police wires on the west side of the river were kept busy by frightened folks who wanted to know there had been an earthquake. Police Headquarters in Mulberry street also got a lot of inquiries from startled Manhattanites. It was some time before the Manhattan police were able to give any reassuring information. They got busy at once with Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Queens and then when they had reached the concrete work, they found trouble on their own hands they cast an inquiring eye Jerseyward.

Pieces of steel were carried a quarter of a mile by the explosion. One of them weighing a pound went through the door of Fred Droste's saloon, at Fourteenth and Bloomfield streets, a good quarter of a mile away.

The explosion was placed inside a heavy steel cap on one of the concrete abutments. The police are inclined to think that nitroglycerine was used, not a piece of black powder, as was formerly used by the kind that experienced dynamiters use for carrying their explosive. The concrete abutment is eight feet square and supports the heavy steel uprights of the viaduct. The cap under which the explosive was placed rests on the face of the abutment and slopes up to meet the girder near its base. The explosion demolished the exposed part of the concrete work and tore the steel upright to pieces, but that was the extent of the damage. Representatives of the McIntire-Marshall company say that the loss to them will not be more than \$200 or \$300. They admitted to the police, however, that if the explosive had been placed under an upright only a few feet away it would have been disastrous to the work. That important upright was apparently protected by a nearly electric light.

The McIntire-Marshall company had six watchmen on the viaduct when the explosion occurred. While the company has received no threats and has had no trouble on the matter of policy maintained an extra large force of watchmen. None of these watchmen could furnish any clue to the police. One of them, Otto W. Hancock, who had been standing on the viaduct, seventy-five feet from the steel upright when the explosion occurred. He was facing the upright and he saw neither light nor any hint from a hidden fuse. He was knocked down by the concussion.

There are less than fifty ironworkers employed on the viaduct. Whether any of them belong to the Jersey local of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers was not learned yesterday. The McIntire-Marshall company said that it was not their business to inquire when they hire a man whether he belongs to a union or not.

The concrete work on the viaduct is being done by William H. Waldo under a separate contract. One of Mr. Waldo's representatives denied yesterday that they had had any trouble with union men. W. F. Coffey, the Union county inspector in charge of the work, said, however, that threatening letters had been sent to Mr. Waldo at one time, hinting that his stone crusher would be put out of business if he continued to discriminate against union men. The nature of the explosion would indicate, however, that it was directed against the structural rather than the concrete work.

The explosion in Hoboken is the first that has occurred on bridge work in about a year. Before that, however, the attempt were numerous, the McIntire-Marshall company suffering in common with a good many other of the big bridge concerns which had declared for an open shop.

IN OUR BANKING DEPARTMENT

It has been our effort to afford our clients and their friends an absolutely safe place of deposit, with all the conveniences of up-to-date banking. We offer these facilities to those who believe in conservative banking, with the added security of a large capital and a constantly growing surplus.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, - \$12,000,000
176 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Rensselaer St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

REARDON FINED \$10

And Reprimanded for Bad Manners in Handling His Own Case.

Edward J. Reardon, formerly attached to District Attorney Jerome's office as a detective, received tuition in court etiquette from Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs court yesterday. The first lesson cost him \$10, the second a reprimand from the Magistrate harder to take than the fine.

A hearing came up on the charge made by Mr. Jerome on March 20, when Reardon was arrested for "disorderly conduct and the use of loud and boisterous language" in the presence of Magistrate Krotel in the course of proceedings which Jerome was pressing against gamblers.

Reardon acted as his own counsel yesterday. Lawyer Smitkin having withdrawn. He handled law calf like a veteran, quoted from memory from the Penal Code and decisions of the Appellate Division and at one stage asked time to consult authorities.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy represented Mr. Jerome. He introduced the minutes of the original hearing. The language constituting the contempt was read from the record and "The people rest," said Mr. Murphy.

Reardon asked that the case be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, because the proceedings which he had disturbed were illegal, and because the John Doe subpoena which had brought him into the case was "without legal aspect." Magistrate Krotel overruled this, and asked for Reardon's witnesses. Reardon wanted to call Jerome.

"Mr. Jerome will not vary the record already introduced in evidence," said the Magistrate. "To call him would be trifling."

"Well, I want him. I demand him!" exclaimed Reardon, who had conjugated himself into the imperative mood.

"That's enough," said the Magistrate. "If you refuse to allow me to call my witnesses, Mr. Jerome and Magistrate Crane," cried Reardon. "I pay this fine under protest. He is in an ironical tone."

Mr. Murphy spring to his feet and asked Magistrate Krotel to entertain another complaint for disorderly conduct. While the commitment was being made out, the Magistrate had time to think it over. Then taking up the second complaint, he said:

"Mr. Reardon, you have a somewhat lively temper. I will dismiss you this time with a reprimand, which I hope will be a lesson to you, and teach you how to conduct yourself in the presence of courts in a seemly manner hereafter."

LARCENY CHARGE DISMISSED.

Clerk Cuklin Freed of That Misconduct Case May Be Another Court.

The charge of grand larceny against Charles W. Cuklin, the suspended clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, was dismissed in the Tombs police court yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy asked for a further adjournment as the inquiry into the affairs of the clerk's office is still being prosecuted. Abe Levy, Cuklin's counsel, insisted that his client was entitled to a hearing so that he might get himself right before the public.

Magistrate Crane observed that the proceeding against Cuklin was upon a short affidavit, a charge of misconduct in office. While nothing was given out except the adjournment to Friday it is understood that the board is seriously considering the jurisdiction plea. It is said that a statute gives jurisdiction to the Appellate Division.

"Since you are not ready to present your evidence, I think Mr. Cuklin is entitled to a discharge," the Magistrate said. "And this in no way interferes with our investigations."

Mr. Cuklin was before the Court of Special Sessions upon the charge of grand larceny. The board of justices of that court has preferred against him. In addition to an exception to the jurisdiction Cuklin filed a lengthy answer denying the charges of misconduct in office. While nothing was given out except the adjournment to Friday it is understood that the board is seriously considering the jurisdiction plea. It is said that a statute gives jurisdiction to the Appellate Division.

TO BAKE FOR ALL NEW YORK.

Pittsburg Bread Makers Charter \$3,000,000 Corporation.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—The announcement of the incorporation of the Ward Bread Company with a capitalization of \$3,000,000 under the laws of New Jersey was made to-day. It is said that the concern proposes to supply bread to Greater New York.

The articles of incorporation include the names of R. B. Ward, George S. Ward, William B. Ward and William C. Evans, the men who have for years controlled the bread industry in Pittsburg as the Ward-Mackey Company.

"I will only say that we intend to operate in the vicinity of New York city. My brother, R. B. Ward, now in the East, must do all the talking," said George S. Ward to-night.

New President of Union College.

SCHENECTADY, March 31.—Dr. Charles A. Richmond of Albany Informally assumed his new duties as president of Union College yesterday, conducting the exercises at noon and giving a short address in which he expressed gratification at being called to the executive chair of such a well-known and long established institution.

PALM SUNDAY

AT

Atlantic City

WEEK-END OUTING

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\$10 or \$12

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Covers round-trip transportation and two days' board

Through trains leave New York at 9:55 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. on Saturdays. 7:55 A. M. Sundays.

Consult Ticket Agents, or C. Studds, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Ave., New York.

TO GET ALL OXFORD OFFERS

DR. OSLER MAPS OUT COURSE FOR RHODES SCHOLARS.

Says That Three Years Will Make Possible a Complete European Education—Time and Money for Study in France and Germany as Well as in England.

NEW HAVEN, March 31.—Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine and head of the department of medicine at Oxford University, in an article in the Yale Daily News to-day tells how Rhodes scholars from this country going to Oxford should learn to adapt themselves to the conditions they will meet. He writes:

The Americans who will get the greatest help from the scholarship are (a) those who look forward to an academic career; (b) research students in science, literature or history; (c) professional students in law, medicine and theology.

The Rhodes scholar should come prepared to get an education neither Oxonian nor Anglican, but European; and this I consider one of the greatest advantages offered to the men who come to England under this trust. The Oxford course is short—only three or four weeks each. Let me outline the academic life of a young fellow who means business:

He gets settled in Oxford by the middle of October and his first term is one of bewilderment, sometimes of discouragement. The day after the term closes sees him in a pension in Paris—and alone—no other student with him, or he will not learn to speak French. As there is practically no Christmas vacation at the Sorbonne he will have six weeks during which he can hear three or four lectures on any study he may have selected, and he can begin to get interested in his French literature.

After the winter term in Oxford April 14 sees him again in Paris for a second period of six weeks.

The summer term in Oxford will open his eyes to the possibilities of English life, but early in June he is back again in Paris with two clear months ahead in which he should get a good reading and speaking knowledge of French, hear the lectures of the best men on his specialty, and he will have become familiar with his French literature.

From the middle of August to October 10 is spent at the seaside in a French family, looking after his health and studying four or five hours a day.

Returning to Oxford for the second year he begins to feel that he understands a little of English and French life.

The short eight weeks term passes and December 7 sees our scholar off to Berlin or Leipzig, prepared to spend his vacations in mastering the German language and getting in touch with the German side of his work. He will go back to the same place in April for another period of six weeks and in these two visits he should have a fair knowledge of the language—enough at any rate so as to be able to understand lectures.

Back to Oxford for the delightful summer term, during which there is so much to do that one can do any work. The middle of June he is off to Berlin again for the long summer semester. From the middle of August to the middle of September he will be in a German family part of the time and for a few weeks he will be in the company of fellow students in a walking tour in Switzerland.

The last Christmas vacation? Yes, Paris again, a few more lectures and the Sorbonne. The Easter vacation will puzzle him—what to do. Let him and the man who is making the greatest stir in his subject in Europe and put in the last continental visit with him. Then for the saddest of all the Oxford terms—the one before graduation. But the Western student will be in his own country. Let him and the man who is making the greatest stir in his subject in Europe and put in the last continental visit with him. Then for the saddest of all the Oxford terms—the one before graduation. But the Western student will be in his own country. Let him and the man who is making the greatest stir in his subject in Europe and put in the last continental visit with him.

Of this period he will have spent about twenty-two weeks in England and about twenty-four abroad. He is a European now. He left he should see Scotland before he sails.

OSBORNE BEFORE GRAND JURY.

But He Tells Them He Understands That the Ice Leak Was No Crime.

Judge Crain of the General Sessions called yesterday that the subpoenas dealing James W. Osborne and Franklin Pierce before the Grand Jury in the case of the People against DeWitt to explain how certain Grand Jury minutes in relation to the ice investigation of 1908 got into the hands of Mac Donald DeWitt and a stenographer employed by Mr. Pierce. Judge Crain's decision, which is very long, also includes an opinion that there is no law which requires a deputy Attorney-General to keep secret the Grand Jury minutes, and that it is no crime to leak since DeWitt is alleged to have copied the minutes without Mr. Osborne's permission, there is a possibility that a crime has been committed by DeWitt. He charged the investigation is a proper one. After rendering this decision Judge Crain called the Grand Jury before him and repeated what he said, saying that he wished to make their duties clear to them.

When the Grand Jury had retired Mr. Osborne was called into the jury room. He at once quoted Judge Crain's decision to show that he had a right to give the minutes to any one and argued that as no crime had been committed the inquiry was useless. Upon this the Grand Jury went again before Judge Crain and decided to the reading of the entire opinion. When this had been finished it was too late to continue the inquiry and new subpoenas were issued. Mr. Osborne is expected to appear to-day. George Gordon Battle, counsel for the two lawyers, said that his clients would make no opposition to the reading of the minutes. He declared that he was entirely satisfied with the interpretation of the law by Judge Crain.

CRAMER ACQUITTED.

Case Against City Supply Man Falls on the People's Evidence.

Max A. Cramer, head of the Metropolitan Equipment and Supply Company, who has been on trial before Judge Malone in General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny, was acquitted yesterday by order of the Court. Cramer was alleged to have misrepresented the amount of rope which his company had delivered on city contracts. The company sold all kinds of supplies to the city and the alleged irregularity came to light in the investigation of Borough President Ahoorn's office by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The case against Cramer was based largely upon the opinions of experts that the writing and figures on the bill which overstated the amount of rope were Cramer's hand. John B. Stinchcomb, who appeared for Cramer, asked Judge Malone to direct an acquittal as soon as the evidence for the prosecution was all in. Judge Malone agreed that no case had been made out and did as requested.

Other Scruggam Indictments Dismissed.

Judge Foster in General Sessions dismissed yesterday the indictments for forgery in the second and third degree against George R. Scruggam and Charles Sturup, formerly officers of the International policeholders' committee. The indictments for forgery grew out of the charges of conspiracy which were brought against Scruggam and Sturup in connection with the election of trustees for the New York Life Insurance Company. Both men were recently acquitted on the conspiracy charges.

JUST as some towns never get any further than the "blue print" stage so some clothes never get further than the experimental stage—they don't arrive.

Our overcoats arrive at the point of fullest development. This is particularly evident in an exhaustive showing at \$18. All the new novelty styles represented.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway { at 44th Street.
at Houston Street.

Weber & Heilbronner

Furnishers to Men Who Know

Announce

the opening of their

Seventh Shop

To-day at 146 Broadway

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Other Shops
150 Nassau St. 1185 Broadway
58 Nassau St. 757 Broadway
14 Wall St. 369 Broadway

DR. CUYLER'S NAME HONORED

GOV. HUGHES SPEAKS AT A MEMORIAL MEETING.

Other Speakers Pay Tributes to the Brooklyn Clergyman's Services in Religious, Social, Temperance, Political and in Other Fields of Labor.

Gov. Hughes stood in the pulpit of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, so long occupied by the late Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, and paid last night a tribute to the services Dr. Cuyler had done for the State and the country at large. While he did so the Governor touched upon the broader theme of the future field of great progress in the work of civic righteousness and the moral uplift of the people.

Last night's gathering in the church was a memorial meeting to celebrate the civic services Dr. Cuyler rendered during his long pastorate. "Alfred E. Marling spoke of the work the clergyman had done in Y. M. C. A. fields; John Cummings of the National Temperance Society gave a resume of Dr. Cuyler's activities in that organization; ex-Senator George W. Brush spoke of Dr. Cuyler's participation in civic affairs in Brooklyn and Seth Low reviewed Dr. Cuyler's place in the political activities of Greater New York. The Gov. Hughes, who had come in to the meeting late, arose to complete the program of addresses.

"It is a great privilege to have the opportunity to address you and to join with you in the tribute to the noble man of God who for so many years filled this pulpit," said the Governor in opening. "I cannot talk to you as one of the intimates of Dr. Cuyler, for I knew him only slightly in a personal way, but I can claim to have been one of that larger congregation outside of this church which he so nobly served.

"When I was a young man I used to devote many Sunday afternoons to reading the Independent, and I cannot adequately express my appreciation of the quiet counsel and wholesome help that I drew from him through that source."

The Governor in speaking of the place Dr. Cuyler held in civic life said that democracy cannot be held by main strength, and the people who bind themselves by laws and ordinances are after all the masters of these laws. It was to the moulders of the people's thought and action that praise or censure for the character of their laws should be given. "We too frequently reserve our honors," continued Gov. Hughes, "for men who, happening to fill public offices, are hailed as the best representatives of the people. The men, like Dr. Cuyler, who help to make possible the filling of public offices by men of integrity, the men who are moulders of public morality and sentiment, are too often overlooked.

"I look into the future with confidence because my study of history and my religious conviction has brought me to the conclusion that the path of humanity is upward and that rising measures than the divine goal. You may be sure that in the future the people of the United States will be a religious people, because the religious sentiment is ineradicable from the human soul. Because of that fact more vigorous, forceful and zealous leaders like Dr. Cuyler will spring from the people.

The sincere preacher we cannot afford to lose. We could afford better to lose Governors and legislators. In considering the worth of a preacher we must remember that we can dispense with mere oratory and with convictions which have no force behind them. It isn't

enough to believe in a cloister, or to have convictions in retirement. There must be a passion for righteousness. What we need is not a particular faith or creed, or special moral device, but men at the head of great religious institutions who are zealous, sincere, strong, virile. Having that, let truth take her course without the hindrances of formalism or the restraints of expediency.

Before he spoke Gov. Hughes joined with the congregation in singing three verses of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and he did not look at the hymnal once.

LOCAL TRACTION PROFITS.

Public Service Figures Show Gross Earnings for Three Months of \$18,000,000.

An idea of the immensity of the local passenger traffic of this city is given in a report which has been prepared for the Public Service Commission by Dr. A. F. Weber, the head of the board's statistical department.

The statement shows that for the quarter from September to December, 1908, the gross earnings of the twenty-seven traction companies operating in the city were \$17,798,098.20, while the income from other sources added more than \$1,000,000 to this total. The operating expenses for the same period were \$10,712,830.47, making net earnings from operation \$7,085,267.79. The gross income, less operating expenses, was \$8,968,360.62.

The taxes amounted to \$1,399,833.51, while the interest charges totalled \$1,437,878.64. The rentals paid by the companies aggregated \$2,074,657.16; other charges amounted to \$111,498.32, making a total for taxes, interest, rentals and other charges of \$6,428,365.63. The total assets of all the companies amounted to \$354,825,833.16 and the total liabilities \$350,041,043.31, showing a total surplus of \$4,784,789.85.

SULLY HAS A NEW SCHEME.

Says Cotton Growers Will Profit Immensely Through It.

ATLANTA, March 31.—Daniel J. Sully, whose cotton speculations a few years ago made him a household word in the South, is in Atlanta with a "constructive" plan to put the price of cotton on a permanently stable basis. What Sully's plan is he refuses to say, but he declares that it will be consummated and that cotton growers will profit immensely.

He will visit New Orleans, Memphis and Texas cities in furtherance of his plan.

Sully says the Southern farmer has the greatest monopoly in the world and that only intelligent marketing is needed.

"What the producer needs most now is a financier capable of comprehending each detail of the situation and of meeting such emergency. He does not presently possess that factor. My plan will substitute for the present extortionate middleman a factor whose role will be very much that of the agent who stands between and represents both sellers and investors in bonds and securities. And we will go before the farmer with such evidences that he cannot doubt in whose direction his interests lie," says Mr. Sully.

Burton's Secretary Named to Succeed Him.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—James H. Cassidy, former secretary to Theodore E. Burton, recently elevated to the Senate, was nominated to-day as the Republican candidate for the house seat vacated by Burton. M. B. Excell, unopposed, was nominated by the Democrats.

Jersey Legislature to Quit April 15.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—The Senate and House concurred in a resolution for final adjournment of the Legislature on April 15.

Best & Co.

Special Sale

Shirt Waists

Full 34 to 38 inch bust measure

Imported French Hand-made

Lingerie Shirt Waists

made of fine batiste, hand embroidered, trimmed elaborately with Real Cluny Laces, Val.

Laces and Fine Tucks, buttoned back with long sleeves, in sizes 34, 36 and 38 suitable for misses and ladies,

at \$5.50 each

values up to \$12.00

Misses' Sheathbockers

consisting of Corset Cover and Knicker-

bocker Drawers, made of good quality Cam-

bric, lace or embroidery trimmed around neck and armholes; sizes 12 to 16 yrs.,

\$1.85

Another Style trimmed with Lace and Ribbon,

Knickerbockers made of Soisette, at

\$1.95

60-62 West 23d Street

Disagreement as to Pope Estate.

Upon the death of John Pope, who became a millionaire in the tobacco business, his brother and sisters decided to pool their interests in his estate, place them in the hands of George Pope, the brother, and continue to live in the old house at 871 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn. Recently Mrs. Kunigunda Mullen, one of the sisters, became dissatisfied with what she considers the extravagance of the other members of the household, and yesterday she applied to Justice Marean in the Supreme Court for an order compelling the brother to turn over to her \$20,000 in securities, a part of her inheritance. Decision was reserved.

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